

Carolina Country

JUNE 1972



Come bank with us . . .

PNB

**PLANTERS
NATIONAL
BANK**

**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY OF GEORGIA
ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

COUNTRY RECORDS AND TAPE CARTRIDGES
HOE DOWN FIDDLE TUNES - BLUE GRASS
LEGENDARY J. E. MAINER - MAC WISEMAN
RAYMOND FAIRCHILD - HYLO BROWN, - ETC.
FREE CIRCULAR - UNCLE JIM O'NEAL
Box A-CC —ARCADIA, CALIF. 91006



Daddy,
what's
a gigawatt?

It's 1,000 megawatts or a million kilowatts.

It's what our country will need about 3 to 5 thousand of by the year 2000.

Right now the total generating capacity in the U.S.A. is around 350 gigawatts, barely enough to fill present demands. In many areas, reserve levels are at an all-time low.

What can we do as demand grows by leaps and bounds? We can be prepared to meet it.

Your local rural electric system and the nearly 1,000 other rural electric systems across the country make up a small, but very significant, part of the over-all electric industry. And we're working with leaders on all levels to find solutions to the power supply problem.

Gigawatt is a funny word. But we take it seriously.

**North Carolina's
Electric Membership
Corporations**

**SPECIAL
OFFER!**

KODACOLOR: 8 Exp. Roll, enclose \$1.85
12 Exp. Roll, enclose \$2.50

1¢ SALE

5 x 7 COLOR ENLARGEMENT From Your Kodacolor Neg.
1 - 5 x 7 REG. PRICE 98¢ 2nd 5 x 7 ONLY 1¢
TOTAL 99¢ ADDITIONAL 5 x 7's ONLY 75¢

Name _____

Address _____

Zip Code _____



BLACK & WHITE: 8 Exp. Roll . . . \$0.80
12 Exp. 126 or Roll \$0.90

Colonial studio

P. O. BOX 3212, CHARLESTON, S. C. 29407
ESTABLISHED 1910

**WANTED
MEN - WOMEN**

Age 18 and over. Prepare now for U.S. Civil Service job openings during the next 12 months.

Government positions pay high starting salaries. They provide much greater security than private employment and excellent opportunity for advancement. Many positions require little or no specialized education or experience.

But to get one of these jobs, you must pass a test. The competition is keen and in some cases only one out of five pass.

Lincoln Service has helped thousands prepare for these tests every year since 1948. It is one of the largest and oldest privately owned schools of its kind and is not connected with the Government. For FREE booklet on Government jobs, including list of positions and salaries, fill out coupon and mail at once — TODAY.

You will also get full details on how you can prepare yourself for these tests.

Don't delay - ACT NOW!

LINCOLN SERVICE, Dept. NC-3B
Pekin, Illinois 61554

I am very much interested. Please send me absolutely FREE (1) A list of U.S. Government positions and salaries; (2) Information on how to qualify for a U.S. Government Job.

Name _____ Age _____
Street _____ Phone _____
City _____ State _____



Formerly *The Carolina Farmer*.
P.O. Box 1699 Raleigh, N.C. 27602

Carolina Country®

Read Monthly in More Than 200,000 Homes.

Vol. 4

No. 6

June, 1972

James A. Chaney, Editor

Edward E. Brown, Jr.
Associate Editor-Advertising Manager
Brenda Sargent
Carolina Homemaker Editor

Official Publication
North Carolina Electric
Membership Corporation

J.C. Brown, Jr. General Manager

A Court Is the Wrong Forum

The State Utilities Commission is supposed to be a regulatory agency. Somehow, it has come to think of itself as a court.

The distinction is important. A regulatory agency has, as the statutes defining the Commission's functions make clear, broader responsibilities than a trial court. Thus, a utilities commissioner should do more than merely judge which litigant piles up the thickest stack of testimony. Instead, he should exercise judgment and common sense.

Perhaps judges also exercise judgment and common sense. But the way things have worked out at the Utilities Commission since the commissioners succumbed to the vanity of assuming the role of judges and running the Commission as a court, equity has lost out to legalism.

There is no way in the present forum the consumer can win unless he comes before the Commission with better lawyers, more expensive experts and bigger charts and graphs than the utility company which wants to raise his rates.

Even consumer advocates as dedicated and able as Attorney General Bob Morgan and his deputies are handicapped in the kind of courtroom proceedings in which the side with the most to spend stands the best chance of victory. The system gives all the advantages to the utilities because they can, and do, charge off all the costs of their cases against their ratepaying consumers.

One way to turn things around in favor of justice and the consumer would be to make sure all appointees to the Commission will abide by the spirit as well as the letter of the law, particularly GS 62-2 (Declaration of Policy) and GS 62-60 as interpreted by the State Supreme Court: "Liberality and informality is essential to the workings of the Commission." "the technical and strict rules of pleadings applicable in ordinary court proceedings do not apply" and "substance and not form is controlling."

Another way would be to make it a policy that not more than two of the five commissioners be lawyers. In utilities regulation, integrity, a keen mind and a consumer-oriented philosophy are immeasurably more important than a law degree. Any reasonably intelligent citizen can interpret and administer the State's Utilities Statutes. That's what utilities commissioners are supposed to do. Playing judge is not.

Jim Chaney

COVER — In western North Carolina, where the cover photo was made, TVA is working with other agencies and local organizations and people (including EMC managers in "TVA counties") to revitalize the area's economy. The picture originally appeared in *Tennessee Valley PERSPECTIVE*, published by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Worth Wilkerson, its editor, graciously allowed us to reprint his article and let us borrow the color negatives and other artwork used to illustrate it.

This Month . . .

- 4 INSIDE CAROLINA COUNTRY
- 6 BACK TO THE FARM
- 12 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
- 16 CONSUMER NEWS
- 22 HALE!

CAROLINA COUNTRY (formerly THE CAROLINA FARMER) IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY NORTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602. EMC GROUP SUBSCRIPTIONS, 75 CENTS A YEAR; INDIVIDUALS \$1. ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO: CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602.



INSIDE CAROLINA COUNTRY

a commentary by J.C. Brown Jr., general manager,
North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation.

An About-Face in the Power Crisis

Knowledgeable Americans have been aware for years the electric industry is in a crisis situation. Each recent summer has brought proof of that in blackouts, brownouts and power failures.

Yet, only last June — after the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness had warned the electric power outlook was worse than the previous summer — CP&L's Shearon Harris suggested in behalf of investor-owned power companies the "crisis" was exaggerated.

Speaking in Washington June 18 as chairman of the Edison Electric Institute, Harris, board chairman and president of CP&L, gave what he called an "emphatic assurance" that "there is no nationwide or national power crisis."

The Harris position — the position of the power companies — was in effect a rebuttal to the contentions of consumer-owned electrics and their national organizations, particularly the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., that the urgencies of the crisis make mandatory a realistic national energy policy.

The "policy" advocates full development of the nation's hydroelectric potential by the federal government, a nationwide power grid and, among other things, participation by consumer electrics in power planning, generation and transmission. The investor electrics, wary of any diminution of their monopoly, want none of that and so have insisted they are fully able to provide all the power needed anytime, anywhere.

This past March however, Mr. Harris, who in 1971 gave an "emphatic assurance" that there was no crisis, made an ominously different forecast for the summer of 1972.

He said power reserves in the Carolinas-Virginia were projected at 11.4 percent for June, 12.3 percent for July and 12.9 percent for August. Reserves of at least 20 percent are necessary to assure dependable full voltage service in peak periods or in event of plant failures.

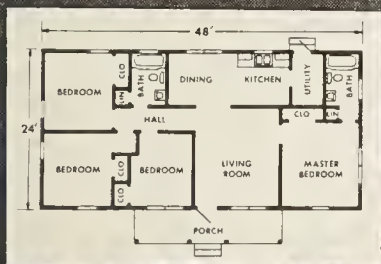
If plants under construction don't come into operation on schedule, the projected reserves would drop even lower. Under the strain of long hot spells and related heavy air conditioning loads, they could drop to zero.

To understand why the power industry's top spokesman has done an about-face, you need to consider a couple of developments:

1. Environmentalists and conservationists have stirred up such implacable opposition to construction and operation of electric generation and transmission facilities that the power industry is hamstrung. If the public can be made to realize the importance of increasing generating capacity, the opposition to new steam and nuclear plants may be alleviated.

2. The power companies have engendered so much animosity through monopolistic attitudes and inflationary rate increases they fear the reaction blackouts and power failures will create. So they are anxiously trying to prepare the public for outages and win public acceptance of voltage reductions and service cutbacks necessary to keep the lights burning.

In short, the investor electrics are in a predicament, largely of their own making, and they're desperately looking for an out.



The 4-bedroom LEXINGTON



ROBERT DEESE, manager

“I’ll show you how to cut your building costs, more than you would believe possible.”



A Complete Line of Second Home Cottages

When you think of a new home... think of...

Jim Walter Homes

ASHEVILLE, N.C. 28802
P.O. Box 120
474 Tunnel Road
Phone 298-5094

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. 27909
P.O. Box 572
Hughes Blvd. & Main St.
Phone 335-4252

CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28208
P.O. Box 8046
5101 Wilkinson Blvd.
Phone 399-8317

MOUNT AIRY, N.C. 27030
P.O. Box 454
W. Lebanon St.
Phone 786-4181

NEW BERN, N.C. 28569
P.O. Box 2372
Kinston Hwy. West
Phone 638-1105

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C. 27801
P.O. Box 1897
Hwy. 301 South
Phone 446-9128

BOLIVIA, N.C. 28422
P.O. Box 291
Highway 17 South
(South of Waccamaw Bank)
Phone 253-5452

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. 28306
P.O. Box 4153
Hwy. 301
Phone 485-6111

GREENSBORO, N.C. 27407
P.O. Box 7218
3025 Highpoint Rd.
Phone 292-0261

HICKORY, N.C. 28601
P.O. Box 546
1350 Hwy. 70 S.W.
Phone 328-1811

With this plan, you CAN build a BIG home on your property, and still not be chained to a “never-ending” mortgage. Here’s how . . .

You see pictured here a man that has a real sensible plan to help you build a big home on your property and still keep your overall costs LOW. This particular picture happens to be MR. ROBERT DEESE, manager of Jim Walter Homes in Greensboro, N.C. But it doesn’t really matter where you plan to build, because all Jim Walter managers are pretty much the same. What we mean is simply that every one of our managers was selected because he is friendly . . . easy to talk to . . . he “understands”. And he has been trained to work with you . . . to work for you, his customer. He’ll help you work out the details of building on your property . . . what home to choose . . . its size and how to situate it on your land. And then, the important part . . . now he’ll talk money . . . what your cost will be and your monthly payments . . . and how you can reduce your cost . . . whittle your payments down to a figure you can live with . . . and still not have a mortgage that will take forever to pay off. He’ll show you how you can join right in . . . actually do some of your own building, not on the outside, but inside where it’s easier. You can actually do just about as much of the inside work as you want to . . . to save money. How much you do is up to you. We’ll stop at almost ANY stage of inside completion, then you take over. Whatever you do, no matter how much or how little, will save you money. We’ll even add the cost of the materials you’ll use to your mortgage.

- OVER 20 low cost HOMES
- BUILT ON YOUR PROPERTY

INSTANT MORTGAGE FINANCING
to qualified property owners

Your new home will undergo a prescribed set of quality inspections to see to it that you get what you pay for. We’ll use exceptionally high quality, low maintenance building materials. So, get complete details and costs from your local Jim Walter manager. These details are FREE and we want you to have them. So, write, call, or stop by your LOCAL Jim Walter Display Park today.

Send for your FREE color catalog.

JIM WALTER HOMES

(Mail to nearest office)

I would like to have more information and the cost of building on my property. I understand there would be no obligation to buy and that you would give me these facts free of charge.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Telephone (or neighbors) _____

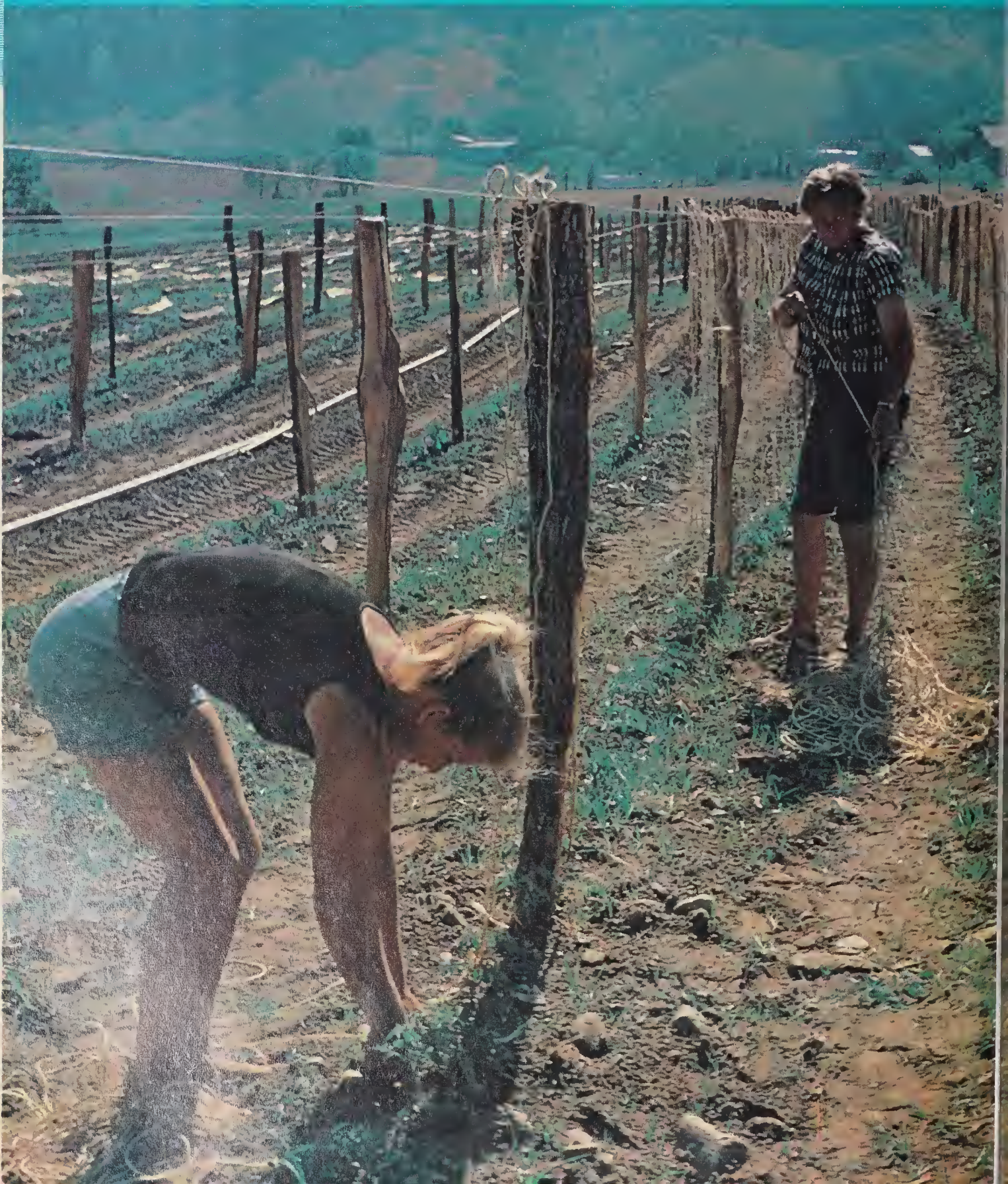
If rural route please give directions _____

I own property in _____ county.



Back to the Mountain Farm

By Worth Wilkerson





Many are finding new opportunities in a changing agriculture

Detroit is more than a city to the mountain farm people in western North Carolina. It represents a whole area up north where a man can go and find work in an automobile plant or a steel mill. It encompasses Dearborn and Flint, Michigan; Gary and Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Toledo and Dayton, Ohio.

It is the answer to a dream for a few and a nightmare of loneliness and isolation for many. But they have been going there since the late 1940's, boys from steep mountain farms who could no longer scratch out a living from the soil as their fathers and grandfathers had done. They went, most of them, not by choice but by necessity, just as other boys from other parts of Appalachia have done.

Some were able to adjust to the rigors of city life and have prospered. But for many, the carefree mountain spirit could not be harnessed that easily. Dean Cutshall of the Spillecorn Community in Madison County is one of these.

"I struek out for Detroit the night I got out of high school," Dean recalls. "I worked at the Ford plant, at General Motors some, and at a steel mill over in Illinois for about 13 years before I was laid off. I never went back. A lot of the fellers 'round here have tried it up there, but they don't like it."

Dean is back now, farming the familiar hills where he grew up, hunting and fishing some when the mood strikes, and "breathin' this clean air ag'in." And, as it turned out, he is making more money now farming than he did in northern industry — at least after he subtracts the differences in living expenses.

Kermit Johnson Jr. left his father's Avery County farm to attend N.C. State University. He took a job in the city, but now he is returning, too. He plans to grow ornamental shrubbery and Christmas trees on a commercial basis and, as a part of his operation, to establish his own landscaping business.

Tomatoes, which provide Dean Cutshall with the extra margin he needs to make it on the farm, and shrubbery and Christmas trees, which will allow Kermit Johnson to return to the land, represent a dramatic new face for agriculture in the rugged Appalachian terrain of western North Carolina.



This article is reprinted in slightly condensed form from the Spring 1972 issue of Tennessee Valley Perspective, an informative publication of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Wilkerson is the Perspective's editor.



W.W. Avery examines municipal compost being tested as a mulch for hybrid rhododendron.

These crops, and others such as strawberries, raspberries, and blueberries, were first introduced about 15 years ago. But their impact has come primarily within the past five or six years. Measured against the background of years of erosion in farm income, this impact has been far reaching.

Gross sales from fruits, vegetables, shrubbery, Christmas trees, and other such specialty crops in the 15 Tennessee Valley counties in western North Carolina have increased eight times over since 1949. They reached \$26.8 million, or 30 percent of all farm income, in 1970.

Average per-farm income, which had slid to only \$660 a year in 1949, had rebounded as a result of the new crops. It stood at a respectable \$5,800 in 1970.

"Agriculture in this area hung on long beyond what the income would justify, principally because it has been accepted over a long period of time as a way of life," explains Harry Silver, a district agricultural extension agent.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's, those most concerned with the future of agriculture in the narrow valleys and steep slopes of western North Carolina — the State Agricultural Extension Service, TVA, local businessmen, and leading farm operators — undertook a penetrating and realistic assessment. The result was a

major effort directed toward the production of high-value horticultural crops which could compete in both quality and price with similar crops grown elsewhere.

Christmas trees, which grow best on land too steep for cultivation, will provide an average gross return of slightly over \$1,000 an acre per year — about seven times the return from an acre of pasture used for beef and only a third less than the \$1,500 average per-acre return from tobacco. Ornamental shrubbery, which is oftentimes combined with Christmas trees into a single operation, will provide a gross return of from \$2,000 to \$4,500 an acre per year. Strawberries will return from \$2,000 to \$2,500. The return from vine-ripened tomatoes varies widely, ranging from a low of about \$1,000 to a high of \$9,000, with the average at about \$3,000.

The farmers and professionals have had to learn together the secrets of success in this new type of agriculture. Little research information was available to guide county agents and farmers on such questions as varieties best suited to the area, weed control, irrigation, equipment needs, proper fertilizer blends and application methods, yield capabilities, market and price structure, and long-range potentials. For this reason, on-the-farm tests and demonstrations assumed a greater than usual importance with these new crops. It has been from the results of these demonstrations that most of the answers have come.

TVA and the State Agricultural Extension Service have jointly supported a variety of on-the-farm demonstrations on all the crops. On strawberries, for example, TVA paid the salary of an assistant extension agent in Haywood County for three years to conduct demonstrations and provide educational materials and information to interested growers. Over 100 demonstrations were conducted to evaluate fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, varieties, irrigation, plant sources, mulches, and marketing arrangements.

Similar kinds of tests and demonstrations produced answers to a multitude of questions which plagued the tomato industry at the start. Currently tests are underway in Avery

County to evaluate the benefits of compost produced from municipal garbage at a Joint U.S. Public Health Service-TVA Composting Project at Johnson City, Tenn. on hybrid rhododendron and other ornamental shrubs. High-analysis nitrogen fertilizers developed by TVA are being used to cut from two to three years off the growing period for Fraser Firs, which are marketed as Christmas trees.

While the production practices, marketing arrangements, and geographic distribution of the new crops differ markedly, they all share one common characteristic — quality. It is on this issue of quality that growers and professional agriculture workers are staking the future of horticultural production in western North Carolina.

"We know, beyond a doubt, that the Fraser Fir is the best quality Christmas tree on the market," emphasizes Avery Extension Chairman W.W. Avery. "It holds its needles longer and has a more pleasing shape and color. Partially because of this, it commands a higher price. What we're trying to do is promote 'North Carolina Christmas Trees' as a superior tree in the minds of the public. For that reason, we don't want a grower who won't take care of his trees and won't produce the very best tree he can. That would hurt the whole industry we are trying to build."

Most sales so far have been directly to dealers who offer the trees in retail lots in such metropolitan centers as Charlotte, Asheville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Knoxville at prices which usually range from \$8 to \$12. Growers receive about \$4 per tree in the field. Last Christmas, for the first time, a major supermarket chain purchased 4,000 Fraser Firs which it test marketed alongside Canadian-grown trees in more than 120 of its stores in all parts of North Carolina. Growers believe supermarket distribution, involving large volumes and lower per-tree markup, offers the best potential for expanding markets and production.

Ornamental shrubbery, which includes hybrid rhododendron, native azalea, mountain laurel, leucothoe, Austrian pine, Norway spruce, blue spruce, and some shade trees, is sold primarily to landscaping firms for use in residential, industrial and highway landscaping.

While Christmas trees and ornamental shrubbery have had an important impact on agricultural incomes in the steeper and higher elevations, tomatoes is the crop which has raised the incomes of the largest number of farm families in the area. Beginning in Haywood County in about 1957, tomatoes have spread until today they represent a significant portion of farm income in at least nine of North Carolina's 15 Tennessee Valley counties.

Unlike shrubbery and Christmas trees, tomatoes must be harvested and marketed quickly during a season which stretches from about mid-July to early October. To accomodate the volume marketing, 16 packing houses, representing an investment of more than \$1 million, have been set up throughout the area. There the tomatoes are washed, sized, graded, individually wrapped, boxed and sold by brokers to supermarket chains throughout the United States.

The vast majority of the some 1,300 acres of tomatoes being grown each year in western North Carolina are produced by small family-size plots of one-half acre or less, although a few large fields of 10 to 15 acres are grown in some counties. This means that the income generated from growing and processing tomatoes is widely dispersed throughout the economy.

"Almost everyone who is doing any farming here has at least a few tomatoes," says Earle C. Wise, Madison County extension chairman. "One man told me just the other day that he got \$3,300 from his half-acre of tomatoes last year, and that was more than his total farm income before tomatoes.

"We have been losing 80 percent or more of our young people from this county for a long time. Tomatoes have made it possible for some of these who wanted to remain to do so. Many others who left — like Dean Cutshall over in the Spillcorn community — have been able to return. Too, we have a lot of older people growing tomatoes. Now, these people would still be here without tomatoes, but they would have a lot lower standard of living. In many instances, we can see them spending to improve their homes. The children are a lot better

dressed too, with shoes and neater clothes. You can notice the difference."

A brighter farm outlook sparked by the tomato business was an important factor in Madison County's recent decision to consolidate its five small high schools into one central high school in Marshall and to undertake other community development projects far removed from agriculture.

"Take industrial development, for example," says Earle C. Wise. "Just because you have poor people who want jobs is no reason for industry to come in. You have to have the things that will benefit industry — schools, recreation facilities, housing, roads, medical facilities, and all the rest. We don't have all those things here now, but we have started to work on them, and our new school will be the first important step."

"We try to be realistic about what this new direction for agriculture means," Harry Silver says. "We realize that for a family with limited education and limited resources, it is not going to make a real high income for them — agriculture never has. But we think it will provide them a better

chance to educate their children and make the transition to the next generation.

"For others, it will provide a choice of either farming or leaving the farm and for many, this is important. I talked with a young man just yesterday, for example, and pointed out to him that with his skills and abilities, he could do better off the farm. He said, 'Yes, I have thought about that. But every time I think about it, I think about where I would have to go and all the fishin' and huntin' and the good things I enjoy here that I would have to give up.' And he said, 'It's not worth it. I'd rather stay here if I can make a living, even if it means a little lower standard of living as far as material things are concerned.'"

That's how many feel who grew up in the craggy terrain of rural Appalachia. Those who want to join the industrial-urban life style should have the opportunity, but those who wish to remain on the farm should be able to do that too. And the new directions in agriculture in western North Carolina are giving many of them just such an opportunity.

Harvesting Fraser Fir Christmas trees from land too steep for cultivation.



The E.C.U. School of Medicine:



Dr. Wooles
In the face of a critical doctor shortage, particularly in North Carolina's small towns and rural communities, the state's three four-year medical schools are turning away hundreds of qualified applicants for lack of room. The tragic paradox points up the rationale for a medical school at East Carolina University in Greenville — not only to avoid the waste of talent but to assure North Carolinians of adequate health care.

By Wallace R. Wooles

Dean, School of Medicine
East Carolina University

Good health care does not just happen. It depends upon an adequate supply of doctors. More importantly, it depends upon having the right kind of doctors providing health care to our people where the people need care. There are simply not enough doctors in North Carolina to provide good health care to all our people.

Yet a recent survey by *The News and Observer* revealed there were over 8,300 applicants at the four-year schools of medicine in our state for only 300 total places. If only 10% of these applicants are residents of North Carolina and if 80% of these are qualified for admission, as the American Medical Association maintains, then there are over 600 young men and women from our state applying to these schools.

Of the 300 seats in the state's four-year schools, about 170 at most are filled by North Carolina residents. Thus over 600 qualified students are competing for 170 places. Because of the severe shortage of doctors, it is unfortunate that this many highly motivated students, who might eventually practice in the cities and towns now needing doctors, will be denied the opportunity to study medicine

According to the Association of American Medical Colleges, there should be one doctor for every 571 people. In 1970 the ratio nationally was one doctor per 711. In North Carolina, we had only one for every 1063 people. The southern piedmont from Caldwell County to Richmond County had only one per 1292 people. In Eastern North Carolina, the ratio was even worse, with one doctor per 1,759 people, a whopping 147% above the national ratio.

The doctor shortage in North Carolina is going to get worse before it gets better. No matter what corrective action we now take, it will be a minimum of six years before a medical student starting in 1972 will be able to enter practice. Any effort at a solution made in 1972 will not bear fruit until 1978 at the earliest!

As Dr. Reece Berryhill, dean emeritus at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, said recently, "The medical schools at Chapel Hill, Duke University and Wake Forest University are turning out doctors as fast as teachers and facilities will permit, but this is not enough."

Clearly it is not enough. The health care needs of all our people have been neglected too long. The state has an obligation to provide for the needs of its people where the needs are most critical. The health needs of rural North Carolina are the most critical in our state.

East Carolina University has maintained for years the establishment of a medical school in Eastern North Carolina would contribute much to solving the medical manpower needs not only of Eastern North Carolina but of the entire state.

The President's National Advisory Committee on Rural Poverty in 1968 clearly stated: "The establishment of new medical schools and teaching hospitals in the principal cities of rural regions is an important force in improving the supply of rural doctors in the long run." It may well be the only way.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education and the Nation's Health in 1971 called for the establishment of medical schools on both a geographic and a need basis. It said: "Our proposal which calls for a broad geographic distribution of such facilities should go far towards achieving a more equitable distribution of health manpower."

In rural North Carolina, as in urban North Carolina, we need primary care physicians — family doctors. We need medical specialists to supplement and complement the efforts of the family doctor. We need a referral center of medical excellence close enough to the people to be of immediate service and to be able to provide the ultimate in medical care.

Since the most critical shortage of doctors is that of primary care physicians, a medical school established in a rural area must supply the power incentive and environment to encourage its students to seek careers as primary care physicians. Happily, more and more students are coming to medical school with the avowed goal of practicing family medicine. The medical school must also develop "outreach" programs into many communities so that the medical school involvement may be used by and support small cities and towns as an asset in recruiting doctors.

Many doctors are reluctant and in many cases refuse to practice in areas where there is no access to a medical center. A medical center with its ongoing programs of continuing education, referral practice and availability of medical expertise is perhaps the greatest single attraction to encourage doctors to practice in an area.

However, even with all these efforts some small towns may never be able to attract and retain sufficient doctors to meet their needs. Thus, new and imaginative approaches must be tried by both the medical school and the communities.

No matter how beneficial these approaches may be, none may even be

Modest Answer to a Great Need

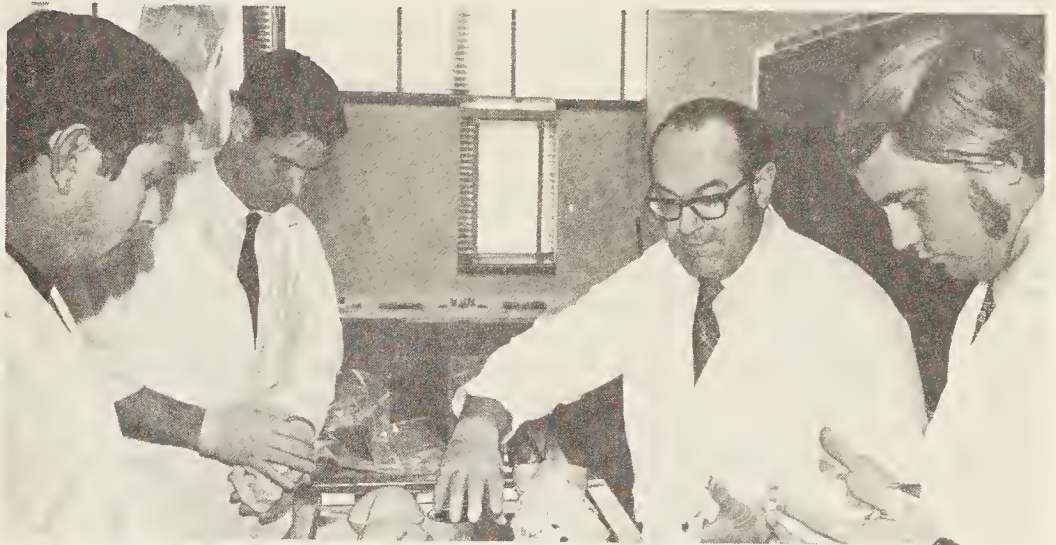
tried without the establishment of a medical school in the area to serve as the focus of an area's needs and the major means by which to remedy these needs.

Up to now, other attempts to solve the medical manpower needs in medically-deprived areas have not succeeded. Incentive grants to attract physicians to practice in these areas have not been successful in other states. In our own state, medical school scholarships tied to guaranteed practice within our state have not helped. Continued expansion of the medical school at Chapel Hill has not helped. In fact, the medical manpower needs of rural North Carolina have worsened even though some efforts were made.

It is time for another approach. A medical school at East Carolina University is a new approach. It is no longer a question of should or should not there be a medical school. That question was decided by the 1971 General Assembly. Only two questions remain: What kind of medical school will best serve the needs of the state? And how fast will the school develop into a complete degree-granting school of medicine?

With its present one-year program, the school does not and cannot materially contribute to solving the physician needs of our area and state. It is not a nationally recognized program, and it is a relatively expensive program in relation to the small gain realized. The expense is further compounded by the fact that all of these expenses must be borne by state appropriation. One-year programs are neither eligible to receive nor apply for federal assistance funds. East Carolina University, and therefore the state, is losing a large amount of money especially when it is realized that over half of the financial resources of the average medical school come from federal sources.

A complete degree-granting school of medicine at Greenville is the best approach to alleviate the physician shortage and the health care need of rural North Carolina. However, a



Dr. Michael Schweisthal, Anatomy Department chairman, explaining specimens during conference at East Carolina University's Medical School.

degree-granting school is not built overnight. Most medical schools are built in stages and while the next stage is being built, the previous stage is functioning. In this way, the ability to expand academically and provide medical service grow together. It is a very logical way to build such a complex facility.

The next logical step in the development of the one-year program to a degree-granting school is to expand to a two-year school. There are many compelling reasons to support this approach.

—By law and by necessity all students from the one-year program have to transfer to the University of North Carolina. Students from a two-year school would be eligible to transfer to the other great medical schools within our state.

—The number of students in a two-year school may be increased beyond the present 20. This would markedly reduce the cost per student of the program.

—A two-year program is nationally recognized and would be eligible for federal assistance funds to supplement the financial commitment of the state.

—Over 40% of the medical schools in the country started as two-year schools, including the University of North Carolina and Wake Forest University, and it is really a much better base upon which to develop a complete medical school.

—As a two-year school, it could provide a greater service in improving health care and would help to alleviate the medical manpower shortage. A one-year program cannot do this.

A medical school is a relatively expensive undertaking; and since the resources of the state are limited, it would be best to spread this financial burden over a period of time — develop in stages. Some sources have maintained a medical school will cost \$100-\$150 million to build. This is not true; a medical school can be built for approximately \$40-\$50 million.

This is much less than the misleading figures bandied about. And even this low figure is misleading. There has not been an academic building or hospital built by any medical school in the past decade which was not financed with at least 50% federal funding. If this low figure is taken into account, a complete first rate, degree-granting, medical school can be developed for \$20-25 million in state appropriation.

The need is present. The facilities necessary to meet the need can be developed at a reasonable cost. The human resources necessary to meet the needs are available. It is time past bickering is set aside and our efforts are expended at meeting the health care needs of our people. And although our state has many unmet needs, none are more critical nor essential than medical care.

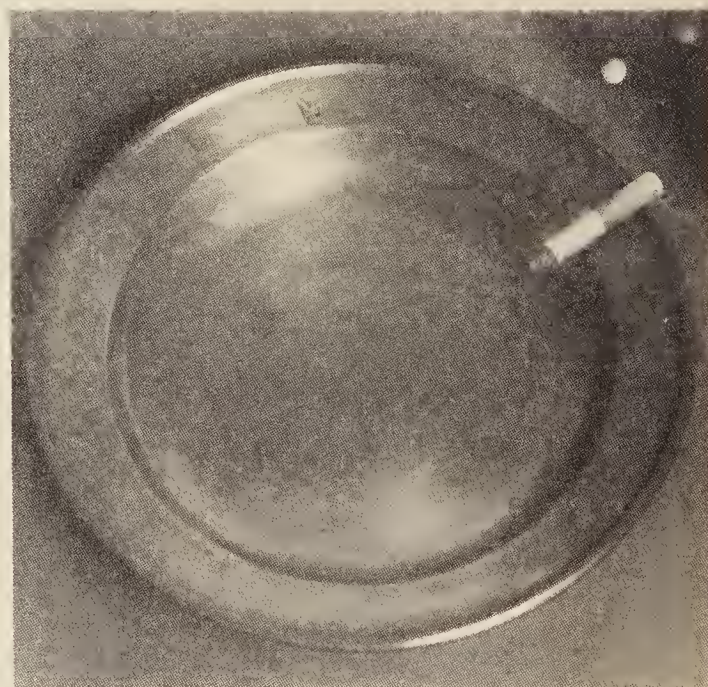


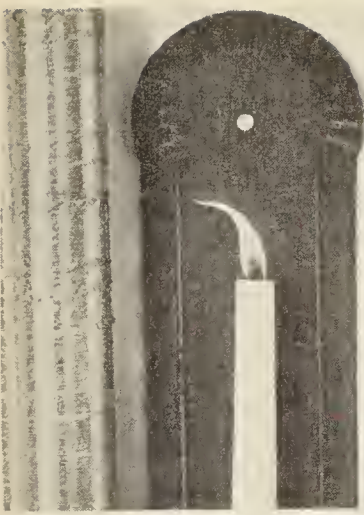
Safety-conscious decor need not be cold and sterile, as this room setting shows. Safety factors are: fireproof ashtrays large enough to contain a forgotten cigarette; non-skid backing strips on small rugs; Fiberglas draperies, fire-safe because they are woven of all-glass yarns; television set out of the reach of small children, and far enough from the wall so heat can't build up dangerously; also protected outlets.

*“Safety condition
your own home.”*

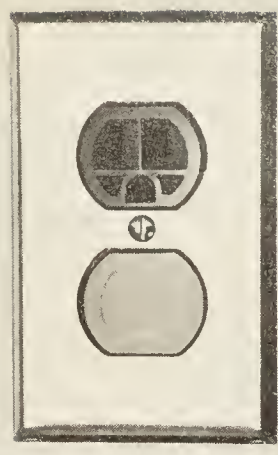


Small danger of an unattended lighted cigarette causing a fire in this large antique pewter bowl.





The candle in this antique metal wall sconce can be lit and no errant flame will set the fire-safe Fiberglas draperies along side on fire.



This is a grounded receptacle which prevents fire and shock hazards in case of a short.

FLAMMABLE FABRICS

"It is time to stop thinking that burn accidents, especially those due to flaming fabrics (clothing or home furnishings), are unavoidable accidents," says Dr. Irmagene N. Holloway, longtime pioneer in safety education.

"It is time to use strong pressure tactics to bring about improvement in safety standards for fabrics," she recommends. "Three to five thousand deaths and 200,000 to 300,000 injuries a year are directly associated with flammable fabrics in the United States, and these are nearly all preventable deaths and injuries — not unavoidable accidents."

Dissent against existing weak government fabric flammability controls is precisely what Dr. Holloway is advocating. Widow of a Buffalo, New York newspaperman, Dr. Holloway, former assistant for Consumer Education Office of Product Safety, in the U.S. Public Health Service, is now Consumer Consultant of Fire Safety for Owens-Corning Fiberglas. During the past year she has air-traveled 50,000 miles and spoken before more than 60 business, professional and women's club, PTA, college, high school, hotel-motel and other institutional groups. She recently was a guest speaker at Consumerama 2 in '72, a non-profit educational show held in Winston-Salem and sponsored by the 11-county Northwest North Carolina Development Association and the extension service.

Most people, according to Dr. Holloway, remain unaware of the fire hazards always present in fabrics not yet flame retardant treated. Victims or their relatives frequently reveal their naivete as follows: "I had no idea how easily some clothing can ignite . . . I assumed that under the law, I was protected against any harmful items."

But, says the fire safety expert, "the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1953 was grossly inadequate, and the amendment of 1967 made only a slight improvement in safety standards.

With the inadequate laws and the poor current legal flammability limits, it is up to the individual homemaker to do what she can to protect herself and her family.

The two basic things that she should do according to Dr. Holloway are: create an environment in which the burn injury won't occur and form habits which will keep a family from being burned.

Some good practices are: buy Fiberglas curtains; inspect and use safe fireplaces and furnaces; use only appliances with the UL seal of approval; avoid wearing long flowing sleeves or wigs of highly flammable material; be extra cautious with aerosol cans; teach family members to smother the flames if their clothing should catch on fire — running only fans the flames; have a safe exit plan for everyone in the home in case of fire; and most importantly, teach children to respect fire — not fear it.

In the interest of bringing about better fabric flammability controls now, Dr. Holloway suggests the following pressure techniques to get action from the Department of Commerce officials, legislators, manufacturers and retailers — all those responsible for both domestic and foreign fabrics sold in this country:

LETTER PRESSURE . . . deplore conditions when necessary and praise those who are actively doing something in this area.

CONSUMER RESISTANCE . . . refuse to buy or complain effectively to store managers or buyers about wearing apparel and home furnishing fabrics that are not flame-retardant.

SAFETY CONDITION YOUR OWN HOME . . . eliminate fire hazards and teach every member of the family fire safety rules.

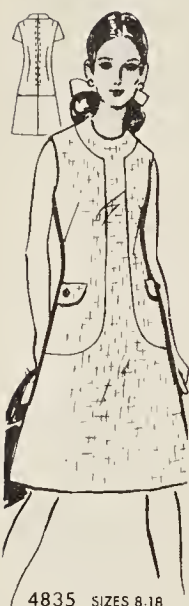
PROPER LABELING . . . demand that things bought be properly labeled and that the labels be easily understood and readable indicating whether or not the article is flammable.

Dr. Holloway points out that buyer's resistance has already begun to produce results. As of July 1, 1972 all children's nightwear must be flame retardant. All mattresses have to say whether or not they are flammable.

But she maintains that consumers must keep the pressure on. "Consequently, it makes little sense for us consumers to be told 'You will have greater quantities of fire safe apparel, household and curtain and drapery textiles someday' . . . we want more stock today! We want to diminish those needless fabric burn accident deaths and injury statistics now."



FASHION FAVORITES



4835 SIZES 8-18



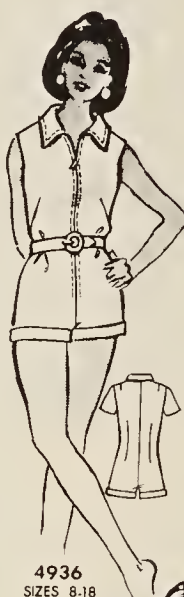
9253 SIZES 8-18



4944
SIZES
8-18



9373 SIZES 12½-20½



4936
SIZES 8-18



9135
SIZES
2-8

Pattern No. 9135 is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8.
Pattern No. 9373 is cut in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.
Pattern No. 4835 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
Pattern No. 9253 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
Pattern No. 4944 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
Pattern No. 4936 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to:
CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York,
N. Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents
for each pattern. Be sure to include your
full address, zip code and pattern size.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Laundry Tips

1. Sort all laundry carefully, being sure to separate white, dark and pastel colored clothing.
2. Follow manufacturer's instructions for washing fabrics.
3. Do not overload machine. Clothing should circulate freely.
4. If possible, treat all stains promptly.
5. Do not overuse detergents or laundry additives.
6. Be sure to add all laundry products to machine while filling. After they dissolve, add clothing.
7. Use correct washing and drying temperatures.

Do you have a laundry problem? Write, Virginia White, 4000 West 40th St., Chicago, Ill. 60632.

Steam Iron Reminder

Hard or chemically softened water leaves a residue that can clog the small orifices of steam spray irons. Instead use distilled water.

Retain Food Color

Red vegetables, such as beets and red cabbage, retain their color better when vinegar or some other acid is added to the cooking water.

Brown Pie Crust

Sprinkle a little sugar on top of the pie crust and it will brown lightly.

Remove Black Heel Marks

Turpentine used sparingly will remove black heel marks from floors.

Clean Iron

Silver polish will remove brown marks from your iron and clean it nicely.

If you have any helpful hints or special information that you would like to share with other readers, send them to: About the House, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

KITCHEN CORNER

It use to be that eggs were thought of for breakfast, chicken was fried for Sunday dinner and turkey was only for Thanksgiving. But with the June National Chicken Contest and the observance of Poultry Products Month as reminders (not to mention the low prices), we are discovering a wide variety of ways to serve these foods.

This month we have two recipes you will want to try — Chicken Casserole and Savory Eggs. The "Chicken Casserole" was sent in by Mr. and Mrs. R.A. Craven of Davidson EMC. The "Savory Eggs" is from Miss York Kiker of the Division of Markets, N.C. Department of Agriculture. Both of these recipes are variations of the poultry theme that you will enjoy serving.

Send the recipe that you would like to share to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about the recipe, yourself and family and the name of your EMC. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

KITCHEN CORNER RECIPE

Savory Eggs

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ½ c. Shredded Amer. Cheese | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| 2 Tbs. butter | 1 tsp. prepared mustard |
| ½ c. cream | 6 eggs, slightly beaten |
| ¼ tsp. salt | |

Spread cheese in greased shallow 8-inch baking dish. Dot with butter. Combine cream, salt, pepper and mustard. Pour half of this mixture over cheese. Pour eggs into baking dish. Add remaining cream mixture. Bake at 325 degrees about 25 minutes. Yields: 6 servings.

KITCHEN CORNER RECIPE

Chicken Casserole

Submitted by Mrs. R.A. Craven, Rt. 6, Box 32, Lexington, N.C.

- 1 pkg. Pepperidge Farm Cornbread Dressing
- 1 stick margarine
- 1 can cream of mushroom soup
- 1 can cream of chicken soup
- 4 large chicken breasts

Stew chicken — DO NOT salt. Pick off bones and put aside. Save broth. Melt margarine and stir into dressing. In a greased dish (13x9) put a layer of dressing crumbs, a layer of chicken, then a layer of mushroom soup (diluted with 1 can of broth). Again, layer the crumbs, chicken and can of chicken soup (diluted the same way). Top with crumbs and bake at 350 degrees until brown (45 min. — 1 hr.). Use no salt at all.

NEEDLE CRAFT



No. 7337

Mainly applique — little embroidery, delight a girl with Sunbonnet Sisters' quilt. A prize winner!



No. 7465.

Wear lacy ponchos over pants skirts, swim suits. Crochet a mother-daughter outfit.



No. 7130

Make popular potholder vests instantly. Back and front are identical.



No. 7317.

Lacy holiday dress that looks great crocheted in metallic yarn. Quick scalloped design.

Send 75 cents (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Needlecraft Dept., Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. Print your name, address, zip code and pattern number. Add 25 cents for Air Mail and Special Handling.

Curing the Blight With Better Homes

By Bryan Haislip

N.C. Assn. Afternoon Dailies

This article has been prepared with the assistance of the North Carolina State Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division. If you have a complaint or information about unfair or deceptive trade practices, notify the Consumer Protection Division, Office of the Attorney General, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

LOW COST PHOTOS FORM OF BAIT ADVERTISING. Tar Heel consumers who respond to advertisements for cut-rate photographic portraits should know that the low advertised price is just a device used to get customers into the store, where they are then persuaded to buy extra, more expensive prints.

The fantastically low price for a large color portrait is really just an inducement to get customers to come in. Once a consumer is face to face with the representative, he is given the old "hard sell" and likely as not is persuaded to buy additional photos. These extra copies are expensive, and this is of course where the company makes money. They operate under the assumption that they will be able to persuade you to buy those extra copies.

There are usually strict limitations

and qualifications involved in the special offer and these are frequently not disclosed in the ad. We receive many complaints from people who do not realize that there are very restrictive limitations on the special offer. Some customers are not aware that there is a handling charge added to the advertised price, even though this is usually disclosed in small print somewhere in the ad. In many instances, the prints must be picked up in person on the appointed day. If they are not, the special offer is canceled. Often these notices are printed on the receipt given to the customer after the photo has been taken, or perhaps the sales person tells the customer before he leaves. In most cases this restrictive condition is not printed in the newspaper ads.

We want to caution North Carolina residents that these special offers are usually designed to get consumers to buy extra, more expensive prints. It's just another version of "bait" advertising. Consumers who respond to these ads should know in advance that they are likely to be subjected to a high pressure sales pitch to get them to buy additional, more expensive pictures.



Every consumer ought to know how the new N. C. Buyer Protection Law works. An illustrated brochure explaining the law has been prepared with the help of Rep. Richard Clark of Monroe, author of the legislation. To obtain a copy send a dime and a large self-addressed envelope bearing an 8-cent stamp to: N. C. Consumers Council, P. O. Box 1982, Raleigh, N. C. 27602. Give your full address.

Substandard housing blights the North Carolina rural landscape. The 1970 Census reported 22.3 percent of the state's rural housing substandard.

Building more homes that meet today's standards for convenience and pleasant family living is the only way to change the scenery. The way to do it is provided through loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration.

For the last fiscal year, FHA loans made possible 7,200 new homes in Tar Heel rural areas. The loans, made to families in the low to middle income range, totaled \$92 million.

One measure of what is substandard is "what you and I wouldn't want to live in," observed James Buchanan, chief of the housing loan division in the state FHA office. By that yardstick, houses constructed with FHA loans come up to the mark. The typical one is brick veneer, with three bedrooms, indoor plumbing, central heat and 1,081 sq. ft. of living area, costing an average of \$13,193.

Loans are available to rural families without a home, unable to secure financing through conventional sources and with an adjusted annual income less than \$8,000, with sufficient credit-worthiness to assume the credit obligations.

For many of those eligible, owning a home always has been an impossible dream. They have to know the dream can become a reality, and be encouraged to take the steps to make it so.

The federal-state extension service is a force for improved rural housing. John Collins, extension specialist in community development, is chairman of a State Task Force on Rural Housing.

Prompted by Gov. Bob Scott, North Carolina's electric membership corporations also have exerted efforts for better rural housing. Over 20 EMCs have assisted the FHA through publicity for the loan program, setting up meetings with builders and contractors and helping to package loans.

In addition to single family dwellings, FHA can make loans for rental housing rural areas and assist in financing rural subdivisions.



POET'S CORNER

VERSES FROM OUR READERS

Pollution

Pollution, pollution,
There must be a solution.
The air, the air,
Are you sure it's really there?
Beneath the dirt, the smoke, and fog,
And all the badly choking smog.
It makes us stop and wonder why,
Our people try and destroy the sky.
For God only meant the sky to be,
A beautiful place for you and me.

Jenny Jones
Rt. 1, Bear Creek

Dollar Sense

Living
Sand Dollars
Are velvety disks
Buried in sand
And taking no risks!

Dorothy C. Isbell
Boone

Discovery

The path I took
Into the woods
Seeking shelter from the storm.
Was not a path at all
Until I made it so,
My heart saying "this way,"
Until I broke it into birth.

The season I found about me,
North and South,
Was not a season at all
Until I found it there,
The sky hidden with flake,
Boughs hung heavy-burdened,
And gave it a name.

William Beyer
Ft. Pierce, Fla.

Contemplation

Oh, the rich exhaustless beauty
Of the earth, the sea, the sky!
And the wonder of it grows
As His coming draws nigh.
Shall it be that we shall see Him
By whom all these things were made?
Can it be that He has loved us
Ere the rocks of earth were laid?

Mrs. Keith Mullet
Rt. 1, Pantego

A Woolly Boogie Bee

I wish I were a woolly boogie bee,
I wish I were a woolly boogie bee,
I'd make my home in a cherry tree.

Terry Willie
Rt. 2, Aulander

Just a Country Boy

From the hills of Carolina he came.
He laid down his guitar and picked up a gun,
When America called he was so proud to go
To fight for his country on a far distant shore.
In the little country church where God
saved his soul
His name was placed upon their honor roll.
In just a few weeks before he was due to come home
To die for his country was his destiny.
So they brought him back from over the sea
To the little country church and the people he loved.
His flag-draped casket rested beneath their honor roll.
He had given his all and he was just twenty-one.
Oh Carolina, you have just lost another son.

Viola Yelton Barnett
Green Mountain

The Bride

With lots of silk and satins and lace,
And a tiny veil to hide her face,
She slips down the aisle to meet her love;
She whispers a prayer to send up above.
She prays for her future, she prays for her past,
She prays that her dreams have come true at last.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dalton
Sparta

The Example

The sun gives a perfect example
To each and every race;
No matter how gloomy or sad the day,
He comes up with a smiling face.

Pamela Hendricks
Rt. 4, Mocksville

Alone in Love

For reasons I can't find
or answers that are not known
loneliness is here to stay
When time takes me away
from your door
in the evening
of some cool winter night.
When we must stay alone
within four walls of some
room only miles away.
It seems crazy or maybe
a little sane that we are
alone in love.

Johnny Roselli
Rt. 2, N. Wilkesboro

The Pediatrician

His work so long – and often hard,
I know at times – he's very tired.
Sometimes day seems – to never end,
A small-small child has made a friend.

The calls he gets throughout the night,
Another sick child – Its life in fright.
A very special person – he's got to be,
A special talent – for all to see.

From sleep awakened – He comes alert,
Another child – to ease its hurt.
So tired he is – from hours long,
Sometimes we know – That things go wrong.

As he smiles at parents – who are so afraid,
A friend for life he has made.
As he says – we will do all we can,
The rest is up to God – and in his hand.

The thanks he gets – from a baby's voice,
Recovering from an illness he could have lost.
Somehow you know – God's by his side,
The profession he chose – a daily guide.

Violet R. Watkins
Rt. 3, Lexington

America Our Land

Men are leaving every day,
Our land is getting empty.
The best are gone from the country and city.
We are left to share the loss.
Help us to understand
Why we are in war with Vietnam.
Peace in past memory,
Give again to the Land of the Free.
Please, all pray for peace,
America Our Land.

Emma Roupe
Seottville

A Rose Named "Peace"

I took it down beneath my spade
Yes, chopped it down with sharpest blade
Whil'st angry jeerers did parade
They filled the streets, and seemed to glare
At everything, and everywhere
As in my yard, a rose named "Peace"
And I, stood in despair.

On they went they marched and smashed
With words and scenes so unabashed
On some maliciousness intent
They gave no thought to brave men gone
Men, who would ne'r again see home
Whose brave deeds their lives had bought
In whose absence the races scream, and are obscene

I do not want a rose named "Peace" to wave
While angry mobs misbehave
Its petals glistening, creamy white
Reminding me of those who fight
For Freedom's sake, and for those
Who seem to have forsaken
Freedom's every right.

Aileen M. Hodges
Rt. 1, Dobson

What Do Teenagers Think About Having A Certain Time To Be Home From A Date ?

"I definitely think there should be a time limit set on teenagedates, especially for teenagers who have just begun to date. But the time should not be set at a special hour, rather the hour should be allowed to vary according to what the couple decides to do on the date. After all, no activity will always be fitted into a certain time limit. A set time could be worse than no time limit. A couple may decide they just have to see the rest of a great movie — then feel that they have to break all traffic laws in order to get home on time. The privilege of having an "elastic time limit" should especially apply to older teenagers. Specifically, I feel that older teenagers should be home by 11:30 or 12:00. Younger teens should plan to be in by 11:00. If the parent gives the teenager this privilege, I think the teenager should be adult enough to accept it."

Teresa Hoyle
Rt. 2, Box 402
Vale

Teresa is 16 and a junior at West Lincoln High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hoyle, are served by Rutherford EMC.

"I think teenagers should have a set time to be home from a date. I think a teenager under 16 should be home by 11:00 — one over the age of 16 by 12:00.

If you should be going to a movie or dance from which you couldn't get home by the set hour, then arrangements should be made ahead of time with your parents. Either you will be given permission to stay out later or you will have to do something else."

Julie Moorefield
Rt. 1
Sandy Ridge

Julie is 13 and in the 8th grade at Lawsonville Elementary School. Some of her hobbies are basketball, volleyball and dancing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Moorefield, are served by Davidson EMC.

"I think that the teenager, along with his parents, ought to work together and agree upon a specific time to be home. The teenager then ought to accept the responsibility of being home at that time. As the teenager grows older and more mature, the time should be extended to the satisfaction of both the teenager and his parents."

Errol R. Alger
3142 Lakecrest Drive
Fayetteville

Errol is 17 and a junior at Pine Forest High School. He enjoys tennis, oil painting, and writing poetry. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Alger and they are served by South River EMC.

"I think a teenager should not be given a certain time to be home from a date, but at least should try to get in before 12:00. Dating is part of growing up, and it can be very serious. If your parents do give you a certain time to be home, don't get mad and think they are trying to run your life — maybe they are and maybe they're not. Most likely it's that they are worried about your safety."

Flerita Haywood
Rt. 1, Box 264
Wade

Flerita is a freshman at Central Junior High. Her hobbies include dancing, baseball and reading. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Haywood.

TEEN ROUNDTABLE

Should a girl who becomes pregnant be forced to stop school?

Due to the large number of you who have written in and submitted this question, we do not feel that it would be fair to credit it to any one person. Therefore, this month no one will receive the \$5 for the question. But keep sending us your opinions and questions.

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602 at once.

Tell us a few facts about yourself — your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along and for each one used the sender will get a \$5 check.

More REA Loan Funds Needed;

Power Crisis Looms in State

The nation's electric cooperatives have asked Congress to appropriate \$740.6 million in REA loan funds for fiscal 1973 to provide Rural America increased service to pace rural development.

Robert D. Partridge, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., made the request April 10 before the Senate Appropriations Committee's agriculture subcommittee.

On the same day, Interior Secretary Rogers Morton told Congress the nation faced an "imminent" power crisis. The warning underscored admissions by power industry spokesmen that summer may bring brownouts and service cutbacks and that power reserves in several sections of the U.S., including the Carolinas-Virginia area, are dangerously low.

As of mid-April, power reserves in the Carolinas-Virginia area were projected at only 11.4% for June, 12.3% for July and 12.9% for August. Reserves of at least 20% are necessary to cover equipment failures and sudden high demands.

The June, July and August projections were contingent on VEPCO's Surry No. 1 nuclear unit coming into operation on schedule. A delay of a month would mean a drop to 9.1% in reserves. Plant breakdowns such as occurred last summer could cut them to zero.

The possibilities of power failures were such that the N.C. Utilities Commission developed an emergency plan. As a first step power companies would reduce voltages slightly. The next step would be an appeal to customers to cut off or cut back air conditioners and turn off dryers, unneeded lights, etc., and to industries to suspend all but essential operations.

If that doesn't solve the problem, various circuits will be cut off and on in a sequence to reduce loads until the crisis abates.

Thus, in the face of a power crisis brought on in part by power company opposition to REA generation loans and public power projects like Dickey-Lincoln, Partridge stressed increased REA loan funds are vital if consumer-owned electric co-ops are to carry forward their programs.

He pointed out the \$470.6 million figure would not cover all requirements but was dependent on \$107 million in frozen loan funds being released this year and on the co-ops raising \$890.3 million by borrowing through their Cooperative Finance Corporation.

Partridge told the subcommittee REA loan funds are "vital" in raising outside capital because they're the "foundation on which all hope for supplemental financing is built."

He said "the impoundment of the \$107 million has dealt a serious blow to the hopes that had arisen in rural American for a gain in the race between economic development and economic deterioration."

Partridge also brought out:

—Because of the shortage of loan funds and restrictive Nixon administration policies, electric cooperatives have been forced to reduce general funds to such a low level they're having operating difficulties. Moreover, some have had to draw against payments previously made in order to make their payments to REA, thus reducing their "cushion of credit." (It was reduced by more than \$23.5 million this past fiscal year.)

—Further pressures on the co-ops come from the constant rate increases being asked by the investor-owned companies from which more than half buy wholesale power.

—Although low-cost, pollution free hydroelectric generation would relieve the power crisis, "the Federal government itself is closing the door on hydroelectric projects by raising to unrealistic and prohibitive new heights the discount rate used in evaluating multi-purpose water projects. The Water Resources Council seems to be under the spell of the wizards of theoretical economics."

As *The Durham Morning Herald* said in an editorial commenting on the power shortage the low reserve margin points up again the need for completion of new generating facilities, and suggests in the light of ever-increasing power needs that another look at the EPIC (Electric Power in Carolina) plan for generating facilities for the co-ops and electric cities may be in order. "While the private companies bitterly oppose the EPIC concept," the paper observed, "the larger question is not one of supplier but the guarantee of an adequate supply of electric power."

A Piece of Wood

It was only a piece of wood until it was given life. Carved with precision and sanded until it was smooth as silk, the tiny figure has now been given shape. With its great detail and smooth stained body, it would be quickly recognized as a hippopotamus. To many it would be considered a work of art, but to the whittler it's more important than a famous painting. When it comes time to sell it, the long and tedious work is not considered by the buyers. It's just a trinket or a knick-knack. It's hard for the whittler to have to sell it after all the work put into it, but, after all, it was only a piece of wood.

Jimmy Chaney
9th Grade

DO UNKNOWN OUTSIDERS SHARE YOUR HOME?



I magine stepping outside your front door just as a truck pulls onto the lawn and heads for the rose bushes. When you flag down the driver, he claims a right of way for an alley is on your property.

Or, think about arriving home from the supermarket and finding, to your amazement, that a trench for a water line is being dug across your real estate — with your favorite shade trees in its path.

Or, consider looking out your window to discover power line construction in your yard. You've just become uncomfortably aware of a utility easement on your land.

Or, picture being awakened from your afternoon nap by an angry knock at the door — and confronting an irate woman who is a complete stranger. Seems the fellow who sold you the house was not a bachelor as he claimed. Now his estranged wife wants her share of the value of the real estate.

Impossible? Not at all. Others — possibly unknown to you at time of purchase — may claim an interest in real estate you think you own. If their claims prove valid, these

outsiders can limit your use and enjoyment of the property — and bring you unexpected financial burdens. Since buying a home generally remains an excellent long-range investment, even with current real estate costs, it's wise to move ahead with your purchase plans after safeguarding against these and other land title defects. The American Land Title Association recommends learning the facts about land title hazards — and protection against them — before you close a real estate purchase.

Claims against ownership by outsiders, and other types of land title defects, can threaten the investments of buyers and mortgage lenders alike. In the event of a land title challenge, you as a home buyer could face a courtroom battle because of claims relating to rights-of-way, sub-surface rights, easements, air rights, dower claim by previously undisclosed spouse, claim by previously undisclosed heir, and other problems. Claimants might be individuals, private concerns, government, or — as a couple in a southern state learned — the neighbors.

This particular couple was sued by neighbors, who claimed the back portion of the couple's lot was an alley on an old subdivision layout. During court proceedings, expert

testimony proved that the alley did not cross the couple's property. The neighbors were kept off the couple's land — but the couple faced substantial legal costs incurred in the court defense.

Claims by individuals sometimes arise through wills. In one instance, unsuspecting buyers purchased a home that a man had willed to his wife and two grown children in equal shares. After the purchase was completed, a more recent will was found in which the man willed the property to his wife and two children — and also left a quarter interest to his brother. The buyers were faced with a claim for one fourth the value of the property.

Boundary disputes can lead to claims, as an Eastern developer found when he started to build homes on land he purchased adjacent to an Indian reservation. The developer's ownership was challenged in court, where old Indians testified the tract in question is within ancient, now-faded reservation boundaries. The court ruled in favor of the Indians.

There are two categories of land title defects that can threaten the security of your real estate investment: record defects that may be found in a search of separately located public records and hidden defects that even the most thorough search will not reveal. Examples of record defects are unsatisfied mortgages, unpaid taxes and special assessments, and judgments against sellers of real estate. Examples of hidden defects include forged deeds that transfer no title to real estate, sale by person claiming to be single but actually married, claims by previously undisclosed heirs, and mistakes in the records. ALTA advises safeguarding against both record and hidden defects.

It is in your best interests for defects of record to be found and cleared up before you complete the purchase of a home. Otherwise, they could become your headaches and liabilities. A search of public records commonly is used to uncover defects and thus forewarn both home buyer and mortgage lender. Records searched include those in offices of the recorder or register of deeds, clerks of courts, and municipal and other county officials. In these records are all recorded documents and also judgments, other liens, general taxes, street assessments, sewer system assessments, and other special taxes and levies.

Protection against both record and hidden defects is available through title insurance — which includes a search and financial protection against hidden defects. For a one-time premium paid at closing, title insurance pays claims proved to be valid and pays for the cost of a legal defense against an attack on a title as insured. There are two kinds of title insurance: owner's and lender's. It takes owner's coverage to protect you, the home buyer.

Obtaining information about home buying in your area — including facts on selection, financing, closing, and land title hazards — before you purchase will better prepare you for home ownership. For free guidelines on the subject, write American Land Title Association, 1828 L. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Making A Will Is A Decision To Be Made Now

Putting things off almost always leads to trouble. The trouble can be destructively expensive if you put off making a will. It could mean everything you worked and saved for and meant for your family to share will become tied up in legal snarls and eaten away by the costs involved in settling intestate estates.

The will gives you, the individual who developed the estate, the opportunity to determine how it will be transferred at your death. It provides a degree of protection and convenience for your family.

Dr. R.C. Wells, extension farm management economist at North Carolina State University, offered the following observations on wills that could help clear up some misunderstandings that often exist.

It Makes Things Legal

First, a will is a legally enforceable declaration of how a person intends his real and personal property to be distributed at his death. It can be changed during a person's lifetime and doesn't take effect until after death.

By North Carolina law, any person of sound mind and 18 years of age or over may make a will.

Wills which require no witnesses are called "holographic wills." To be valid in North Carolina, holographic wills must be entirely in the decedent's handwriting and signed by him. In addition, it must be found among his personal effects or else in the hands of a person or bank, etc., entrusted with its safe-keeping.

Oral wills are spoken during the testator's last illness before at least two witnesses who are simultaneously present. The oral will is valid to convey personal but not real property.

North Carolina statute requires that an oral will be converted to writing within 10 days from the speaking of the will or be probated within six months from the date of making the will.

To Be Sure, See a Lawyer

The witnessed written will is drawn up by an attorney. The testator signs the will in the presence of at least two competent witnesses. This procedure results in a formally executed will.

Meeting with an attorney and having him draft the will safeguards against the possibility of an invalid will, Economist Wells emphasized. "The fact that an attorney drafts the will doesn't change the specific intentions you may have as to how property is to be distributed," Dr. Wells said.

HALE

Anyone Could

The man phoned the police to report that his car had been stripped. "They've taken the steering wheel, the brake pedal, the accelerator, and the whole dashboard," he complained. The desk sergeant promised to investigate.

Then the phone jangled again. "S'all right," said the same voice, with a hiccup. "I got into the back seat by mistake."

Wandering Mind

The woman was upset. "My husband," she told the doctor, "seems to be wandering in his mind."

"Don't worry about that," said the doctor. "I know your husband. He can't go far."

Lend A Helping Hand

A woman stalled her car at a traffic light. She tried desperately to start the engine, while behind her an impatient man rudely honked his horn. Finally, the woman got out and walked back to the honker.

"I'm sorry," she said to the man, "but I can't start my car. If you'll start it for me, I'll stay here and honk your horn for you."

WANTED SUB-CONTRACTORS

Jim Walter Homes has work available for contract with framing sub-contractors in all parts of the state. Plenty of work at all times, sub-contractor must have adequate crew, tools and transportation.

For more information

Write or Call

N. D. ZEIGLER

Phone (704) 392-4412

P.O. Box 8046

Charlotte, N.C. 28208

Jim Walter Homes

Magazines: An Endangered Species

Every evening after work, I settle in my den with pipe and book and turn on my radio. While the rest of the family watch TV elsewhere in the house, I listen to the news and NBC commentators, and later the music, on WPTF while I read. The commentators are radio essayists; they have a knack for saying things succinctly and cogently. A recent commentary by John Chancellor is an example. I found it so interesting, I'd like to share it with you. With the permission of NBC Radio's "Emphasis" series, I give you John Chancellor's "Emphasis" essay on magazines:

This is John Chancellor, NBC News, with a warning about the future of a great national resource, a resource called magazines. The word comes from the French, where its original meaning was storehouse.

Magazines in America are good and varied storehouses, all the way from *Rolling Stone* to *The National Review*, from *Car and Driver* to *Gourmet*, from *Time* to *Newsweek*. Magazines tell us a lot of things we don't get from TV, radio, newspapers or books. And yet, like a lot of other good things in American life, magazines may soon be an endangered species.

The trouble began some time ago when the big-time magazines like *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Colliers* found it impossible to compete with television for advertising dollars. (It may have been more complicated than that, but TV competition was important). We lost *The Post* and *Colliers*, and not long ago *Look* sank beneath the waves, and while *Life* goes on, it does in a way that resembles someone who has survived a bad heart attack — it goes on, still big, but, somehow, very fragile.

And now the magazines face another peril, which looks far more dangerous than the competition for advertising; the new peril is the reformed, forward-looking, efficiency-at-all-costs Postal Service of the U.S.A. In the old, inefficient days, it was called the Post Office Department, and in a traditionally ramshackle way, it was always running in the red because of all the junk mail, and because of magazines.

The Post Office lost money on magazines for years, and the magazines got used to low postal rates which got copies to subscribers. However — the old Post Office is no more, and the newly-chartered Postal Service is going to make a profit, or at least break even, no matter what.

If the Postal Service gets its way (and the matter is being studied now by a Presidential Commission), the cost of getting magazines through the mail will increase by 150% in the next five years, and if that happens, we may be saying goodbye to a few, or a lot, of our favorite magazines. Which raises a point: Why is it that this relentless drive for efficiency has to focus on magazines, when the aircraft companies and the railroads and the truckers and the shiplines and just about everybody else in the country gets help from the federal government when they get in a jam? Can it be said of America's magazines that they need you and you need them? It can, and if it can, how about some relief for the poor old magazine people?

The government is giving away money by the carload to bail out other inefficient companies, and the amount needed to keep the magazines going is only a tiny fraction of other subsidies. To do this, however, would require a re-ordering of our priorities, and that seems hard to do, these days.

FHA Farm Family of the Year

The David A. Peeler family of Cleveland County was honored in May at Shelby as North Carolina's FHA Farm Family of the Year. Agriculture leaders, state and local officials, and friends of the family attended the ceremony.

Rep. James Broyhill spoke and presented the award. James T. Johnson, State Director, Farmers Home Administration, presided.

The Peeler family operates a grade "A" dairy farm near the community of Fallston, with 100 acres owned and 108 acres rented on which forage crops are produced for a milking herd of 55 Holsteins.

In the 20 years since 1951, with the aid of subsequent FHA loans, Peeler's assets have increased \$68,000 and his net worth \$34,000. The Peelers have two children; a son David, who is married and works with his father, and a daughter, Rebecca, who is employed by Cleveland Memorial Hospital in Shelby.

America Can't Afford To Lose The Energy Race

In cities, suburbs, small towns and rural areas . . . all across the land our nation is in a desperate race against an ever-mounting shortage of electric energy.

It's a race we must win.

Right now we're losing. Recent Federal Power Commission figures show that only one region of our country can maintain the recommended level of power reserves during this summer's peak periods—and then only if nothing unexpected happens. More and more frequent brownouts in more and more areas are in the picture . . . with the grave likelihood of blackouts if a prolonged heat wave tips the precarious supply-demand balance.

As a small but integral part of the nation's power industry, we of America's rural electric systems are deeply concerned. We know our country cannot afford a cascading power failure situation.

As consumer-owned groups reflecting only the viewpoint of the people we serve, we believe we must, as a nation, take these steps—NOW:

- Develop a comprehensive *national* policy on resources and energy, which will ensure for all Americans—rural and urban alike—an adequate, dependable supply of electric power within a clean environment . . . and at reasonable rates.
- Launch a broad national research program for developing sources of electric energy to provide the reserve margins required . . . without exhausting fuel resources and without further damage to the climate in which we live.

We believe that, to achieve this full utilization of our energy resources for the benefit of all the people, national considerations must take precedence over local arrangements or desire for private gain.

And we believe that our national power policy must give positive recognition to America's consumer-owned electric systems as a vital part of our country's total resources . . . and that the potentials of these systems must be counted as an important item in our national inventory of assets.

More than a generation ago, rural leaders mobilized their will and their skill to create electric cooperatives in response to America's need for light and power in her rural vastnesses.

Today's unfilled power needs can be met in the same way—through a mobilization of the will and the skill of leaders at all levels . . . through total commitment to service in the national interest.

We Care . . . We're Consumer-Owned

AMERICA'S RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

For more information write National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 Ask for "Power To Progress"®

Over 685,000 North Carolinians wear this shoe.

They all have one thing in common. They want a better job. Some just want a job. They suffer from lack of training and under-education, discrimination, transportation and housing problems, lack of child-care facilities, and poor health. They all want a better chance.

And there is a way! The Department of Community Colleges has been successful with a program at Lenoir Community College in Kinston, N.C. This one program has installed virtually the entire range of manpower services.

Trainees are sought by "outreach specialists" and are given counseling, support services, and are put through an intensive eight-week training course. The course blends adult basic education, job-readiness and job-motivational training.

In addition, a "job developer" works with the trainees and with employers in the area to open up avenues of employment. The "job developer" conducts intensive cross-counseling between employers and prospective employees. This training and job coaching is performed as long as necessary to make the graduate a



stable member of the employer's work force. It works! There are 139 graduates of the Lenoir program to prove it. And the increased federal and state taxes paid by these graduates alone will pay back the cost of the program in less than five years.

The 1971 General Assembly appropriated \$300,000 to spread the Lenoir Program to five more community college institutions. And the newly-formed North Carolina Manpower Council, appointed by Governor Scott, has recommended that the State Board of Education proceed with the spread of the program throughout all 56 institutions as rapidly as is feasible.

If North Carolina is to continue to grow, we must take advantage of our available work force. And a program of manpower services in the Community College System is a good way to start. As concerned corporate citizens of North Carolina, we feel that a good idea is worth sharing.

Write us and we will send you more information on manpower services in the state.

"A good idea is worth sharing."

North Carolina Electric Membership Corporations

Box 1699 Raleigh North Carolina 27602